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In the Claims:

1. (withdrawn) A method of inhibiting interleukin-1 alpha (IL-1 α) release from a cell, said method comprising administering an effective amount of an IL-1 α release inhibitor to said cell, thereby inhibiting IL-1 α release from said cell.
2. (withdrawn) The method of claim 1, wherein said release is stress-induced, and further wherein said IL-1 α release inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of a copper chelator and a S100A13, or a fragment thereof.
3. (withdrawn) The method of claim 3, wherein said S100A13 fragment is a S100A13 Δ BR truncated protein.
4. (withdrawn) The method of claim 4, wherein said copper chelator is tretrathiomolybdate (TTM).
5. (withdrawn) A method of treating a condition mediated by stress-induced release of IL-1 α from a cell, said method comprising administering an effective amount of a copper chelator to said cell, thereby treating said condition.
6. (currently amended) A method of inhibiting neointima formation following vessel injury in a mammal, said method comprising administering to said mammal an IL-1 α release inhibiting amount of a copper chelator, thereby inhibiting said neointima formation, wherein said IL- α IL-1 α release is non-traditional IL- α IL-1 α release.
7. (original) A method of inhibiting macrophage infiltration following vessel injury in a mammal, said method comprising administering to said mammal an effective amount of a copper chelator, thereby inhibiting said macrophage infiltration.
8. (original) The method of claim 7, wherein said macrophage infiltration is associated with inflammation.